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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Religio-Political Teaching.

Here is a specimen of the sort of political teaching which comes from the Outlook, transformed from a religious teacher into a would-be political guide:

"If Mr. BRYAN should be elected, he could do noth ing to give effect to what he calls himetallism and what his opponents call free silver. Congress has taken from the President the powers which he formerly possessed, and has required that all the obliga-Mone of the Government be paid in gold. The Pres dent cannot reverse this action of Congress; and it is certain that nothing less than a financial and political revolution would induce Congress itself to re-

Congress has taken from the President no powers of the sort, for he had none. The gold dollar was made the monetary standard in 1873 and because of that Act, the "Crime of 1873." BRYAN made the Democratic issue and led the Democratic campaign of 1896. Of course, the President "cannot reverse this action" of Congress, for he cannot set aside any law of Congress; but one Congress can reverse another.

As to the chances of BRYAN's being able to carry out practically "what he calls bimetallism" in case of his election, they are much greater than this newspaper graduate from religion into politics supposes. If he was elected he would have a Democratic House of Representatives with him and only a Republican majority in the Senate would be opposed to him. Perhaps it would be sufficient to stop 16 to 1, and perhaps not. Changes to occur in its composition during his term, possible casualties and the pressure of Executive power might destroy that Senatorial opposition. At any rate, the whole country would be kept in fear during the contest and business would suffer accordingly.

An English View of Our "Open-Door " Policy.

It has been taken for granted on this side of the Atlantic that the measures taken by our State Department to secure the assent of all the Powers interested in China to the maintenance of the "open door" throughout the Celestial Empire have been entirely successful. On March 30 Mr. WHITE, then our Charge d'Affaires in London, informed Lord SALISBURY that all the other Powers had given the desired assurances and that accordingly. England's provisional assent would be regarded by our Government as "final and definitive." A very different conclusion is reached by the London National Review, which maintains that Russia has by no means assented to the proposal made by the United States, and that, consequently, all the conditional agreements secured from other European Powers and from Japan fall to the ground.

This is a question of capital importance, and we ought, therefore, to note carefully the grounds of the opinion formed by the Review. These forth partly in an article contributed by Mr. R. A. YERBURGH, M. P., entitled "Count MOURAVIEFF's Triumph," and partly in the introductory article called "Episodes of the Month," which is known to be written by the editor of the periodical. The assertion that Russia has failed to comply with the request of the United States is based upon a comparison of our proposals with the answer returned by the Russian Foreign Office. Let us mark the precise terms of our proposals They will be found in the letter addressed by Mr. CHOATE on Sept. 22, 1899, to Lord SALISBURY. Mr. CHOATE expressed the desire of the United States that her Majesty's Government would lend its support in the effort to obtain from each of the various Powers claiming "spheres of interest" in China a declaration to the following effect: First. That it [the assenting Power] will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or leased territory it may have in China. Second. That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such 'sphere of interest' (unless they be 'free ports') no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government. Third, That it [the assenting Power| will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality freenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality-and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'spheres' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationality, transported over

It will be observed that the matters as to which our State Department requested assurances fall under the three following heads: First, Chinese treaty tariffs, harbor dues, and treaty ports; secondly, railway rates, and, lastly, vested interests. What is meant by "vested interests" will be manifest when we recall that British capitalists have been authorized to construct the Newchwang Railway, which runs through a part of Manchuria that Russia regards as belonging to her "sphere of interest." Now, then, let us see whether our three proposals were accepted by the Russian Foreign Office. In his note to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg delivered on Dec. 18, 1899, Count MOURAVIEFF said: "In so far as the territory leased by China to Russia is concerned, the Imperial Government has follow the policy of the 'open door' by creating Dalny (Talienwan) a free port: and if, at some future time, that port, although remaining free itself, should be about thus. separated by a customs limit from other

the settlement of the question of customs duties belongs to China herself, and the Imperial Government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of other foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the Imperial Government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other Powers having interests in China." Count MOURAVIEFF concludes his letter with the expression of the conviction that his reply is such as to satisfy the inquiry made by the representative of the State Depart-

ment of our Government. What right had the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs or Mr. WHITE, our Charge at London, to assume that the reply just quoted would be accepted as an acquiescence in our proposal? The National Review points out, first, that Russia does not undertake to abstain from interfering with vested interests or treaty ports within her present or future "sphere of interest;" secondly, that she does not undertake to preserve the Chinese tariff within her sphere," and, again, that she does not even promise that there shall be equal harbor dues or railway rates within her "sphere." All that Count MOURAVIEFF says is that Talienwan, or Dalny, as the Russians have renamed it, had already been declared a free port, and the value of even this concession is qualified by the intimation that a tariff wall may be erected eventually outside of that port. He adds, indeed, that access through this wall to Manchuria will be granted to all foreign merchants on equal terms, but he does not say whether Russian merchants will be comprehended under the term "foreign "

Having thus analyzed Count Moura-VIEFF's answer, the National Review submits that it in no wise satisfies the conditions upon which were given the promises of other Powers to enter into an international agreement embodying the American proposals. The inference is that those promises are null and void, and that not one of the Powers interested in the Far East will, when the facts are brought to its attention, subscribe to any such agreement

A New York Candidate.

We are glad to see the concern manifested among Republicans about providing an adequate candidate for Vice-President. That is always an office of the first honor and potentially great, and worthy of any man's ambition. Plainly the Republican politicians engaged in making up the Presidential tickets of their party think that this is the popular view.

In Governor SHAW and Senator ALLISON Iowa seems to be more notably equipped with Vice-Presidential timber than perhaps any other State in the Union. Either one of those gentlemen would suffice; but if it should be thought wiser to take a candidate from the pivotal State of New York, New York's old colleague in that distinction. Indiana, being for the coming campaign too near Ohio, we believe that the most desirable man for the place to be filled would be the chairman of the Republican State Committee, BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

Mr. ODELL is an able, forceful, experienced, well-balanced and substantial man. He has sat in Congress, and has long been conspicuous and influential in New York in the management of party politics. He is broad and clear in his comprehension of the higher views of Republicanism, and we will venture to say that at home in the Empire State he would have from the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for example, support as enthusiastic and unreserved as from Senator PLATT and the Republican organization.

In case the exigencies of State politics. which now strongly urge Mr. ODELL's longer remaining as he is politically, should permit the presentation of his name by the New York delegation, Mr. ODELL would be in every way worthy of serious consideration at Philadelphia.

A Nashville Project.

This letter from a gentleman of Nashville illustrates a present tendency to run philanthropy into the ground:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Practica newspaper men of this city have decided to found and establish a dally newspaper to be given away free to the poorer classes, who are unable to pay for a dail; paper. Parties of means will pay for their subscripions, as is the usual custom.

"In the advance of civilization, the Governments and philanthropists, which have provided free schools for the poorer children, will furnish free newspapers to the poorer parents. The progressive daily newspaper is now the greatest educator of the world and has lef the college and the pulpit far in the rear.

"The daily newspaper of the future will be ar endowed newspaper. Men who now give millions to colleges and churches will realize that their money will bring more and better results by the establishment of daily newspapers to be distributed free t the poorer citizens. Preachers of the Charles M Sheldon type cannot conduct them. Only practical brainy and trained newspaper men can conduct the successful newspaper of the future, be it an ideal or Christian daily. Brother Shridon strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel - for the very good reason that he knew nothing about running a newspaper.

"It is intended to secure an endowment for the Nashville experiment from whatever sources it may chapter from the Bible will be published. The oth part will be devoted to all the news and such matter as the editor deems timely for the good of the citize Contributions of any amount are earnestly asked

from all persons to establish the journal.
"NASHVILLE, Tenn W. O. WI W. O. WILLIAMS." The cheapest article produced in the world is now the daily newspaper. Not even the direst poverty need deprive itself the pleasure and privilege of reading a daily newspaper; and actually there is no poverty which suffers from the deprivation unless voluntarily or because it has no de-

sire for the reading or ability to read. If papers were "endowed," as Mr. Wil-LIAMS proposes and given away, their circulation might be somewhat more than it is now, but they would be far less read and less esteemed, and thus would be less use-

ful to "the poorer classes." For generations religious tracts have been given away by the million, but the only useful purpose they serve at present is to provide waste paper from which to manufacture new paper. One of the most serious disadvantages from which the Bible has suffered, more especially in our noble English version, is that its consequence has been lessened in the eyes of the people by its free and inconsiderate distribution. Look at the Bibles which the Bible societies put in every already demonstrated its firm intention to hotel room. How many of them afford evidence in their condition of having ever been read? The dignity of the sacred Volume has been degraded by scattering it

At this time newspapers and printed portions of the territory in question, the books, more especially the great treasures course of his address to the graduating class of the correspondent of the st.

Some subject to the tariff, upon all foreign merchants [i. e., non-Russian merchants?] without distinction as to nationality. As without distinction as to nationality. As to the ports now opened, or hereafter to be opened, to foreign commerce by the Chinese Government, and which lie hereoff the chinese Government, and which lie heyond the territory leased to Russia.

Of our literature upon which copyright has expired at the topyright has expired, are obtainable at prices that bring them easily within the reach of the poorest. No man or woman or child desiring good reading is now debarred from it by poverty. In the old days the appetite could not be gratified except at the cost of some self-sacrifice, and frequently it was beyond the territory leased to Russia.

Of our literature upon which copyright has expired at to respondent of the St.

The Washington correspondent of the St.

Louis Globe-Democrat dwells delightedly on the "smooth, mobile face, the laughing eyes, the Byronic hair, the patent leathers" of the Hon. Joe Bailer, and says that the demand for that statesman's photograph is greater than the dealers can supplied at the toring them easily within the reach of the poorest.

No man or woman or child desiring good reading closer at Carnell University Medical College at Carnell University Medic customs duties would be levied in the of our literature upon which copyright has

great; yet that necessity brought with it advantages, for it made the reading more prized and caused it to be more thorough. Now, so cheap is the best literature that, except for books of reference and special works, public libraries have become largely unnecessary. With the money a man or a boy would have to spend even in riding to and from the projected Public Library, to be built on the site of the old Reservoir at Fortieth street, he can buy a book which has a permanent place in literature.

"The poorer classes?" Who are they? Some people are poorer than others, but in this country there are no "poorer classes"people fixed in a condition of poverty. The Metropolitan Opera House is filled with people who might once have been so described as fitly as Mr. WILLIAMS now speaks of the present poor as a class. This country started poor. From the first, the number of rich people who have come over to settle in it has always been relatively insignificant. Were there any aboard the Mayflower? Are there any on the immigrant steamers which are now coming in? Were there any among the fifteen to twenty million of immigrants who came to our shores during this century up to the beginning of the present year?

A newspaper which is wanted by the people and therefore will be read by them needs no endowment. Such need in it would be convincing evidence, complete demonstration, that it was not wanted, and that there would be no use in giving it away. The old proverb that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink, applies to the reading of newspapers. Because you give them away you will not get people to read them or prevent them from buying and reading papers they want; and you will do them no good.

Nor is there any probability that "practical, brainy [awful word!] and trained newspaper men" could get any nearer to the ideal or Christian daily "than do our present newspapers. Already these are " for the good of the citizen," with exceptions so few that the disreputable names occur at once to everybody. No profession has a higher ethical standard than the newspaper business as it is.

Publish a chapter of the Bible every day! Suppose you put in one of the chapters pronounced false or spurious by the theological seminaries; and what would Dr. BRIGGS, Dr. McGiffert, Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, Bishop POTTER and their school say if you did not accompany the chapter with the explanation that it was fallible human literature only? Besides, what is the use of publishing what the people will not read or which, wishing to read, they can get elsewhere free as water?

Contributions to endow his free newspaper are "earnestly asked" by Mr. WILLIAMS, but, with all due respect to the gentleman and fully recognizing the excellence of his motives, we are compelled to say that whoever should make such a contribution would throw away his money.

A Parliamentary Inquiry.

Mr. GALLINGER'S concurrent resolution for the printing of a new Government edition of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" passed the United States Senate on Saturday, June 2. The concurrent resolution which passed

the Senate is an indispensable measure for the assertion of the Government's dignity and right to control its own property. It was received by the House on the same day, Saturday, June 2, and referred to the

Committee on Printing, where it now remains unacted upon. Congress did not adjourn until five days

later, Thursday, June 7. There was plenty of time to consider, report and adopt the Senate resolution without putting it over to the next session to the further profit of RICHARDSON and

The House Committee on Printing, where the Gallinger resolution was temporarily arrested for RICHARDSON'S and BARCUS'S benefit, consists of the Hon. JOEL P. HEATWOLE of Minnesota, and the Hon. VINCENT BOREING of Kentucky, Republicans, and the Hon. FARISH C. TATE of Georgia, a Democrat.

Our parliamentary inquiry is this: What influence secured the temporary suppression of the concurrent resolution, for the further profit of BARCUS and RICH-ARDSON and the extension of their impudent monopoly?

We should be glad to hear from Akron, Ohio, or elsewhere.

Mahon to Gompers.

A word from organized labor shows how distinctly it is the positive friend of outrage and violence in the St. Louis strike. On Sunday night the following telegram was sent by W. D. MAHON, the International President of the Street Railway Employees Union, to his brother in lawlessness, SAMUEL GOMPERS, the President of the American Federation of Labor:

"Street car men returning from a picnic this even ng (Sunday) marching behind a band of must peaceably and unarmed, were fired upon by a Sheriff's posse and shot down like dogs. The outrage of Hazelton melts into insignificance in comparison. This outrage should be denounced in no uncertain terms by the organized wage earners of America."

The truth is that, while the procession of strikers was in progress, a member of it, WILLIAM THOMAS, threw a brick into a street car. A riot followed, and as a result three strikers were shot, two were wounded, and twenty-one were arrested, among whom were found six revolvers, four pairs of wire

cutters and four pairs of brass knuckles. After weeks of the lawlessness that is now known all over the country, the strikers who have persistently attacked the police and the public, not sparing the women even, try to make people believe a riot which they started was an assault upon themselves as peaceable citizens.

Meanwhile Governor STEVENS of Missouri refuses to call upon the militia to restore order. The reason is that he is a friend, or what is the same thing, a slave of the mob. The public cannot be humbugged forever.

The Connecticut Democrats have got ther selves into a fine mess by their double-headed. no-headed course in their State Convention. Silver men and gold men are scowling and growling at one another. The delegates to Kansas City cling to the Hon. ALEXANDER TROUP in spite of the orders of the convention. tangled web; and a good many feet may be

The people make the issues - The Hon. JAMES K. Consequently the Democratic party cannot make an issue out of the accomplished and accepted fact of expansion.

We cannot believe that the admirers of Mr. BAILET seek his portrait for its reflection of Byronic hair and patent leathers. They feel that there is safety in having in the house the true effigy of the private watchman of the Constitution. Besides, there is such a sea of shirt

gas bills are cut down enormously. The Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW' memory cannot be described properly as good, and yet it is remarkable. He has an exact and vivid remembrance of a great many things that never happened. He should write a volume of "Imaginary Conversations."

The Ohio Democratic State Convention meets in Columbus to-day. The policy of dodge-andswallow, which Maryland, New York and Connecticut have followed, has friends among the Buckeyes, but the resolute Bryanizes may not care to put up with it. The Hon. JOHN ROLL McLean will not go to the convention or to Kansas City. Not being a candidate this year. he seems a little less interested in politics; and he has been weary since Mr. Towne was nominated by the Sioux Falls brethren.

The Hon. HAMLIN GARLAND, the novelist of the prairies, made a queer attack on the ploneers the other day. There was a meeting old settlers at West Salem, Wis., where Mr. GARLAND spent his peg-top days. Asked to speak, he said that he had been among the Indians in the Indian Territory, and that the Indians were right and the white men very wrong in driving them from their lands. In his opinion the name of BLACK HAWK would perhaps be remembered longer than that of Lincoln. then sailed into the pioneers of Wisconsin and all other pioneers. There was a great hullabaloo and "a hostile demonstration was threatened," but there was no more trouble. Probably Mr. GARLAND is a sincere anti-imperialist, and will never forgive the subjugation of the Indians by the brutal Caucasians.

The British and the Boers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is good

and grateful that the journal of the first dis finction in this country is following the South African war right along on our side-I meant American by "our"-but one must not be so arrogant. Of course the Boers' quarrel is simply in self-defence and in behalf of human iberties as these are conceived the world over. I like the English; I like them in all sorts of sympathies, from four to fifty. But this chiefly temperamental and not rational. In other words. I like them best in Scott's romances, where they are more useful than playing actual life now. Could the British stand off and regard this war of theirs, they would see how veritably it displays them as barbaric. They are anachronously noble and unfit for modern power. They are above the tribal, but with a certain civilized reflection in the definition) below the national. They are a very pretty, romantic race, garmented with a littl aw, lightly made to be put off easily, so as to

-certainly Here is a thing. You know how you may sit nd tell a truth to another or flip a filbert across the grass-and it is the same. Nay, you can eat the filbert. What I idly say is English are not our friends. I like the English. as I have said. The English are not our friend They cannot be.

stand forth in their honest steel. It is brilliant

There is this deed now due from that splendid people: If the Powers are going to divvy China England ought to be on hand there in all her flush. There, in the Far East, may be fighting worthy her. If her Britannic Majesty's Government withdrew Roberts's inundation even now from the land of the brave little republics, f Britain would recruit all her might to mee the possible great war at odds by the Eastern eas, leaving the Dutch Afrikanders the simple independences to which they have proved their right-if England would do this it would not oon be forgotten of her Christian flag and best name. But she will not, in fact, quit the Boers unless the Oriental occasion shall be mame ous enough to call her away. She is fighting to possess the continent of Africa. She has from Cairo down to Rhodesia; she has—with the exception only of the burghers-from Cape Town up to Rhodesia. The industrious, innocent Boers must, if she can compass it, go down simply cause their manhood stand ambitions. Poland fell by dissension within as by enemies without. The Irish you can't unite. These South Africans are united Greeks-if Bœotians; and Xerxes will have yet to main tain his occupation. And it is the depredator, not the self-defender, that persons of this Republic, which was Mr. Washington's, entertain efriending. P. H. BELKNAP.

Anything new encounters opposition at the start. Confidence in guano, for example, was of slow growth, and for years after shipments began to be made from Peru it was declared to be worthless. The British prejudice against nitrate was shared in other countries till the fertilizer finally made its way on its solid merits. Only twenty years ago French sugar refiners, in their contracts with farmers for the beet crop. usually stipulated that nitrate should not be used to prepare the land, and declared that this precaution was necessary in order to keep the land fit for beet raising. They believed that while nitrate temporarily stimulated the soil, it impoverished it in the long run. This idea is no longer held, and contracts with farmers for supplies of beet often stipulate for the use of the fertilizer

When a useful commodity becomes exhausted. nature or human ingenuity usually supplies something equally good or better to take its place. The guano industry is almost at an end on account of the falling supply, but the nitrate trade is constantly growing. Nitrate is not inexhaustible, but something will take the place now held by nitrate when it gives out. The Tarapaca heds are said to be about half exhausted, but Chill has other smaller sources of supply still untouched that will prolong the industry for many years to come.

A Correction From Paris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I trust that at your convenience you will please publish my contradiction to E. W. V.'s correspondent's statement, that he paid \$16 for one room in my hotel for himsel and his wife. The most he could have paid for on room was \$12, this being inclusive of board, light and ttendance. My average rate is \$5 a head during this the Exhibition season. Of course salons and very fine suites of rooms are expensive, but as my terms are al ways clearly quoted when the rooms are let, an advan-tage is never taken of a stranger signorance or embar-rassment in a foreign city. I only wish to object to any one insinuating that they are "robbed in my hotel." (Miss) F. SCHOFIELD.

To Save the Boulevard Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The West End Association, as well as many other New Vorkers, is very properly much exercised over the possible destruction of the trees of upper Broadway, which will result in carrying out the present plan of Rapid Transit tunnel construction.

If, upon the completion of the roof of the tunnel, only three or four feet of soil remain, and at least eight feet is necessary to sustain tree life (as I understand the officials of the Park Department assert), then why not add the necessary number of feet of soil, bringing in from Westchester county the required cubic yards of loam? A low masonry retaining wall can be constructed on the curb line of the present strip of parking and the included area filled in to the proper depth. The trees can then be raised in situ, accommodating themselves to the new surface, and the problem is solved. The low masonry retaining wall will readily lend itself to evident modes of decoration that need no special suggestion such as vases, light standards, &c., with flights of steps here and there where needed. While the cost will possibly be considerable, the trees will be saved and the city will gain an additional adornment.

J. A. JUDSON, Civil Engineer. Vorkers, is very properly much exercised over the

New York, June 9.

Yes: Dr. Vandewater Docsn't Know Cotem porary History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Late despatches point to a much more serious condition of things in the northern part of the Free State than has been supposed to exist Lord Roberts's communications have been interrupted since Wednesday last, and on Thursday bosom on the photograph that by its means the a whole battalion of militia, encamped at Roodeval, was captured by the Boers after a fight in which the British lost seven officers and eightyseven men killed and wounded. To the eastward of Roodeval about ten miles south of Heilbron, Gen. Methuen is reported to have been fighting on Friday morning apparently in an effort to reach Gen. Colville, who was supposed to be at the last-named place and seemingly in need of supplies, as Gen. Kelly-Kenny telegraphed on Sunday from Bloemfontein that Gen. Methuen when leaving Lindley had taken sufficient supplies both for himself and Gen. Colville. The inference to be drawn from these reports is that the Boers were in force, though Gen Kelly-Kenny appears to have believed that their numbers were exaggerated, and as two days had passed when he sent his despatch without receiving any news of results, it looks as if

they had not been favorable to the British. By way of compensation Gen. Buller is re ported to have pushed his way through the Drakensberg Mountains, and to be at the junction of the Gans Vlei and the Klip River in the Free State, twenty-five miles about northeast of Vrede. Whether he will push westward to the assistance of his colleagues, or continue the movement round toward Laings Nek will depend on which is the most important operation at the moment. There are, however, a number of positions still between him and Laings Nek where, if the Boers resolve to make a stand, he may have some trouble. A curious item of news from Boer sources is that a British column is moving toward the Transvaal through Swaziland. This seems to require confirmation, as there was a tacit understanding between the belligerents at the beginning of the war that native territories, such as Basutoland and Swaziland, would not be made the scene of

Of events in the Transvaal there has been no information whatever for several days, but indirectly we learn that the Boers are making arge purchases of sandbag material at Lorenzo Marques for fortifications at unknown points Meantime the political situation in the Cape Colony appears to be growing more compli cated. The Afrikander party opposes the measures proposed by Mr. Schreiner and by some of his colleagues, dealing with the appointment of a commission with power to dis franchise for fixed periods all persons who aided the Boer republics, and a bill condoning acts considered necessary under martial law. Mr. Schreiner will, it is said, be supported by the British Imperialist members of the Legislature who, with those Afrikander members who stand by him, will give him a majority. The position will thus be clearly defined, and the opportunity afforded the High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, to bring hings to a crisis, and, in the exercise of his power, suspend the Constitution and introduce Crown rule in its place. The only thing that may cause temporary hesitation about adoptng this procedure, which has been long fore shadowed, is the present complication in the situation in the north of the Free State and the Transvaal, which is calling for the despatch of troops that might be required to maintag ranquility in the Colony.

LORD KITCHENER.

Disappointment on the Staff as Well as the Field in South Africa From the London Daily Mail.

I notice, since my return to London, that I am more often asked about Lord Kitchener than bout any other General except the great Field Marshal, who, here as with the Army, nearly blocks the whole hor zon-as he should

There is little need to discuss Lord Kitchener as either an independent actor or a lieutenant of Lord Roberts. In neither capacity has he counted for much in the war, or increased his prestige as a strategist. He made a meteoric appearance during our pursuit and subsequent surrounding of Cronje's army, but it was not the common opinion that he pleased the Field Marshal by his military methods. They appeared too much like an exaggeration of the worst of Lord Methuen's mistakes

The fact that Lord Kitchener was summarily with the besieging force, and that the ex-Sirdar's orders were to put down a petty rebellion of 400 farmers at Prieska, carried with it a suggestion which had but one interpretation where I heard it discussed.

This experience is quite apart from another fact about Lord Kitchener, which was almost sensationally noticeable from the day he landed in South Africa. This was the fact of his un-popularity with the officers throughout the army—to which of course, Lord Roberts was

in South Africa. This was the fact of his unpopularity with the officers throughout the army -to which of course, Lord Roberts was never a party.

A member of Parliament whom I met in Kimberley went so far as to characterize this leeling as evidence of a "conspiracy" against the hero of Omdurman, but I afterward came to see that there was no combination or organized activity against Lord Kitchener. He was simply regarded as a man reputed to be needlessly stern, severe and exacting when in command.

His first conspicuous act when in South Africa was the withdrawal of the transport service from separated commands, in order that its should be managed by the Army Service Corps. Thus it came about that every Brigadier and Colonel saw a certain amount of his power shifted to what he considered a subordinate branch of the service. A goodish degree of latitude in the enjoyment of comforts and extras which had been made possible when these officers controlled the wagons was also curtailed. The army walled and gnashed its teeth, but I confess I always thought that reason and right were on Lord Kitchener's plan was the only one by which an insufficient number of wagons and teams could be utilized for all that they were worth.

And I suspect it is as true to-day as it was last

teams could be utilized for all that they were worth.

And I suspect it is as true to-day as it was last year that even if Gen. Lord Kitchener has not shone as a fighting man in South Africa he remains the greatest military organizer of his generation. What he did in leading up to and executing the Battle of Omdurman was the sort of work in which he stands alone. And why might he not have paralleled this feat in South Africa if he had been sent there, at the beginning—or a few months earlier?

But though Gen. Kitchener is not second to Lord Roberts in success in this war, there is a General who must soon receive at home the credit and the plaudits which he has gained from the army, Gen. French.

JULIAN RALPH.

Mr. Ikkel Wakai's Happy Home Life.

From the Japan Times. Mr. Ikkel Wakai, chief clerk in the Procure tor's office of the Tokushima District Court possesses one peculiarity which is not shared perhaps by a single one of his 40,000,000 compatriots a peculiarity which is not in any wa unpleasant, but is altogether both beautiful and unpleasant, but is altogether both beautiful and worthy of being imitated. He is very economical in his habits, in the best sense of the term, and as such he has never been known to frequent places for wine-drinking and the gay pleasures. On the other hand he is said to take the greatest delight in calling together all the members of his household, even down to his servants, once a month and entertaining them as his guests to all sorts of dishes of the season, served up in the best of style, while he himself amuses the assembly by relating interesting events and stories of the day, and thus giving them an innocently folly time. Mr. Wakai's is said to be the best regulated and most harmonious family in the locality.

Prince of Wales's Autograph.

From the London Daily News. From the London Daily News.

The Gem tells a story of the Prince of Wales playfully declining to write in a lady's album. He said: "A little while ago I spent nearly an hour one evening writing verses in several albums. I even made up a verse so badly put together that only a Royal Prince or a Duke at the best could have had the shame to write such stuff. Now, madam, what do you think happened to my verses? Well, they were all sold at a good stiff price a week later to provide funds to support the Society for the Restoration of the Stuarts. Perhaps, Lady—"and the Prince laughed heartily, "if I write in your album, you will sell the book to provide funds for the abolition of the monarchy in England."

Chinese Olfactory Osculation From the London Daily Express.

The Chinese consider the European method of kissing a most horrible proceeding, and should there by any chance be a reader of this raper of the same opinion, he or she might like to take a lesson from the Mongolian in the art.

The Chinese do not touch each other's lips at all; the nose is brought into light contact with the hand, cheek or forehead, the breath is drawn in through the nostries, and a slight smacking of the lips brings the kiss to a conclusion.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., TO GO SLOWER He Has a Talk With Newport's Chief of Police

About His Automobile's Speed. NEWPORT, R. I., June 11.-The agitation in Newport over the speeding of automobiles led to-day to an interview between William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Chief of Police Kaull. Early this morning Mr. Vanderbilt drove to the police station and was shown to the Chief's private office. There he was told of the complaints made against him and was informed that there were plenty of existing laws that covered his case, and that the fast driving must stop. There was no objection to an ordinary speed, say twelve miles an hour, but the Chief declared

that there must be no more breakneck speed. Mr. Vanderbilt took the matter very goodnaturedly, and said that he respected all law and right and order and that he had no desire

naturedly, and said that he respected all law and right and order and that he had no desire to encroach on any one's rights or mar any one's pleasure, and he did not think that he had done so. He declared that he had not driven the automobile faster than twelve miles an hour, but in saying this he probably referred to the speed within the city limits.

He explained that he was a licensed engineer, and was as competent to run an automobile as anybody. He took out the license in Paris, and although it does not hold in the United States it shows that the French authorities were satis fled that he was perfectly qualified to run a machine. Mr. Vanderbilt complained that a big sensation had been made about him and that he had been judged wrongly. He told Chief Kaull that he thought that he knew what fast driving meant in France, for while learning and before he had complete control of the machine he was fined twice, the fine being 20 francs the first time and 50 francs the second time. Mr. Vanderbilt is the only American who holds a license for running these machines.

Before leaving Mr. Vanderbilt invited Chief Kaull to take a ride with him in the machine, for which invitation he was thanked. It was agreed that hereafter should Mr. Vanderbilt be found to be driving too fast a police officer should warn him of the fact by raising his hand. Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to heed the warning at once.

Mrs. Vanderbilt agreed to heed the warning at once.

Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to heed the warning at once.

Mrs. Vanderbilt appeared on the streets to-day for the first time this season in an automobile, and she steered it in and out among the carriages in crowded Thames street in a most skilful manner.

The City Council will soon take action on the automobile question, and it is likely that a special meeting will be called this week for that purpose.

AN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

Description of the Order in Which a British

Column Advances.

From the London Express A British column advancing in time of war through an enemy's country is at once a magnificent and a remarkable spectacle; or rather. to be quite correct, it would be, provided the eye could take in all the details at a single glance. But that is just precisely what the eye cannot do. A column of even moderate strength, when on the move, lengthens itself out abnormally; so much so, indeed, that a body of troops which in review order could be packed within a moderate-sized parade ground will occupy ribbonwise eight, ten or even more miles of

a moderal-sized parade ground with occupant of country.

We will, therefore, take up a position on an eminence—a kopie, if you like—and watch in imagination a column of British regulars marching on, say Pretoria.

First there will come in sight, riding at a walking bace athwart the bolder-strewn yield, a solitary pair of horsemen. These are the advance points, as they are termed, and are thrown forward, perhaps a mile ahead of the yanguard. They are on the lookout for the enemy, and on the first hint of danger it is their duty to ride back to left and right and alarm the flankers.

These latter are thrown out fanwise from the cavalry which screens the infantry vanguard, and they in turn pass the word back along the trailing, snakelike ribbon of armed men, till within half an hour, say, of the enemy's being first sighted the entire command knows of the threatened danger and is prepared to deal with it.

with it.

The two advanced points have been well likened to a couple of electric buttons, which on being touched, thrill the alarm down both flanks throughout the entire length of the column with which they are in communication. The simile is not quite perfect, however, for the alarm is sounded by these living electric buttons while yet the danger is remote. Some hundreds of yards in the rear of the cavalry screen comes the advanced guard, subdivided into a vanguard and a mainguard. This latter constitutes the first fighting unit of the advance or situates the first fighting unit of the advance. screen comes the advanced guard, supervivest into a vanguard and a mainguard. This latter constitutes the first fighting unit of the advancing column, and its strength is, of course, proportionate to the strength of the force it is covering. With it are field and ma hine guns, sappers, miners, engineers, ambulan es, reserve ammunition wagons, and so forth. In fast, the advance guard of a large column constitutes in itself a fighting force—a miniature army, so to speak, complete in practically all essential details. After the advance guard has passed we shall probably see—emerging from the clouds of dust which always, except in wet weather, envelop as with a mantle a column on the march—another solitary pair of horsemen, and then at intervals another and yet another. These are the connecting links. A half troop, or perhaps if the force is a large one, a whole troop of cavalry will come next, then more connecting links, and lastly the officer commanding, surrounded and accompanied by his staff. The uninitiated in matters military will now probably expect to see the main body of the army; but no. A single infantry battallon, or maybe two, wil perhape pass, marching strictly "to attention," buyonets fixed, and officers' swords carried naked at the slope; after which there will heave slowly into sight an apparently endless train of field artillery-machine guns. Ammunition wagons, ambulances, tool carts, forase and store wagons, and numbers of led horses. It is only when this heterogeneous procession has come to an end that the thickening of the dust ; loud and the measured tramp—tramp—tramp; herald the approach of the infantry brigades. On they come, rifles at the slope or at the trail, talking, laughing, loking, singing, smoking, as though war and its attendant horrors were a thousand miles away. On they some—and still on! Battalion and brigades, and thirty paces interval it is—no more no less. There is no slackening, no hesitancy, for all the apparent free and-easiness. A company lags but a foot or too; it is spur

Chewed the Thermometer and Died.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Lee Chew, a Chinese who lived at 17 Fish alley, had been ill for some time. On Thursday afternoon Dr. Pillsbury in making the rounds of Chinatown was taken to the sick man, who seemed to have typhold fever, for the purpose of making a diagnosis. In the course of the examination a small thermometter was placed in Chew's mouth to ascertain his temperature. He allowed it to rest beneath his tongue for a moment and then breaking it with his teeth deliberately swallowed the mercury. In the opinion of the physician the man was too weak to permit the use of apamorphine, the usual antidote, so after the removal of the particles of proken glass from his mouth he was allowed to digest the mercury as best he could. He rested well Thursday night, but early yesterday morning began to sink and in the evening he died.

Medical View of Woman's Dress. A large number of women sweep the streets with the

skirts of their gowns and other garments and bear with them wherever they go, abominable fith. At-tempts are, indeed, often made by women to keep their dresses from dragging. Such attempts are usually unsuccessful. The management of a long gown is too difficult a matter for the majority of Englishwomen. The habit has arisen of seizing the upper part of the skirt and holding it in a bunch at a place called by women "the broad part of the back below the watst" and among anatomists by the less cumbrous term "glutcal region." This practice can be commended neither from a physiological nor from an artistic point of view. We strongly protest from a sanitary point of view against the importation into private houses of skirts reeking with ordure, urine and pathogenic microbes. For waiking in the street a short skirt should be worn, and we commend the sensible walking fown now adopted by the best dressed women to those whose business it is to write

THE SUPERFOSED TURRETS.

Secretary Long to Refer the Question to Another Group of Naval Officers. WASHINGTON, June 11.—The question of whether the battleships Pennsylvania, New

Jersey and Georgia shall have their principal guns mounted in superposed or ordinary turrets is now fairly before the Secretary of the Navy, the report of the Board on Construction having been handed to him to-day, together with a minority report from Rear Admiral Bradford. Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The split in the board, in its consideration of general plans for ine three battleships, arose over the turret question, and from the fact that four of the five members signed a report favoring the installation of six ordinary turrets on each vessel, instead of two superposed turrets and two ordinary turrets, Admiral Bradford's idea, it was to be supposed that Secretary Long would follow the recommendations of the majority, the usual course of the Department. Secretary Long has decided, however, to depart from that practice, and it was evident from what he said to THE SUN reporter to-day that he had practically determined to refer the turret question to the Board of Inspection and Survey and some naval officers of experience and ability. who may be added to that board for the oc-

This departure by Secretary Long fits in wall with Admiral Bradford's contention in his minority report that the question is tactical rather than one of construction, involving a ship's ability to fight well in action more than rather than one of construction, inverting a ship's ability to fight well in action more than her structural strength, speed and most practicable battery arrangements with regard to the distribution of weight. The Inspection Board made a very complimentary report of the Kearsarge's superposed turrets and will scon have another opportunity of testing the practicability and efficiency of these unique structures in the final trial of the battleship Kentucky, the sister of the Kearsarge.

Rear Admiral Bradford's argument in favor of superposed turrets is regarded in naval circles as remarkably strong. His ideas have been discussed by most naval men since the Board on Construction decided the turret question several weeks ago, and there is apparently a large number of thinking naval men who believe the superposed turrets should be continued.

CONNECTICUT'S DEMOCRATIC ROW.

A Sharp Rejoinder to Alexander Troup From Mayor Cummings of Stamford.

STAMFORD. Conn., June 11 .- Mayor Homer S. Cummings of Stamford was angry to-day when he read that Alexander Troup of New Haven had made this reference to his course at the Democratic State Convention:

"Mr. Cummings out-Heroded Herod in getting into the leadership of the straddlers. That accounted in some measure for his reception at the convention, the gold bugs vieing with the straddle bugs in making him the popular hero."

Mayor Cummings said: "I regret that he thinks so lightly of a friendship which has existed without break for the last few years that he is willing to express in the public prints doubts as to my loyalty to him, when he himself admits that he is not in the possession of what he calls 'positive proof.' If I had any doubt he calls 'positive proof.' If I had any doubt as to a friend's loyalty I would say nothing till I had positive proof, and even then I doubt if I would say anything in the newspapers about it.

"Although confined to my bed at the time, on the day following the convention I dictated a personal letter to him explaining my position. On Saturday I got out of a sick bed to go to New Haven so that he might know that I was shirking no responsibility, and on the vote I veted for Mr. Troup.

"For these services and for these evidences of friendship it would seem that I have received but poor pay. Mr. Troup seems to be inclined to believe that he can with impunity assign base motives to others. I deny his

inclined to believe that he can with impunity assign base motives to others. I deny his right to sit in judgment on my character and I deny that he has any patent on political honesty. The platform satisfied me and therefore I did what I could to secure its adoption. It was adopted unanimously and by a rising vote. If a vote for that platform was political treachery, then the party consists of traitors and Mr. Troup is the one honest man in a benighted land. I simply did my duty as I saw it, and I see no reason to regret it."

WOULD WELCOME CUBA AS A STATE. Proposed Plank for the National Conventions of Both Parties.

W. O. McDowell, President of the Cuban-American League, believes that it would be proper at this time for the people of the United States to assure the Cuban people that whenever they are ready to ask for the admission of the island into the Union as a State, their request will be welcomed and immediately hon-

ored. He says:

"The constant assumption that the joint Congressional resolution passed at the commencement of the war means a Cuban Republic as the only possible result of the war has, the league believes, done more than anything else to discourage the friends of annexation in Cuba and destroy the prosperity of the island. An expression of friendliness to the Cuban people by the great political parties at this time would, in the opinion of the league, destroy this assumption and renew the hopes of the friends of the United States in Cuba. With hopes of securing this an open letter has been sent to President McKinley and William J. Bryan, which reads as follows:
"Hon. William McKinley, Washington, D. C.

Hon. William McKinley, Washington, D. C. "Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.
"DEAR SIRS: The Cuban American League appeals through you to the delegates to the convention of the two great political parties about to assemble in Philadelphia and Kansas City that they will both express in their platforms a welcome to Cuba as a permanent part of the United States whenever her people shall come knocking at the door of the Union—thus eliminating the Cuban question from the campaign.

"We believe that it is destiny that the United States and Cuba shall accomplish their future history under one flag, and this is also not only the best interest but the earnest desire of the intelligent citizens in both countries. Cordially yours.

Cordially yours,
"WILLIAM O. McDowell, President.
"New York, June 11, 1900."

HONOR THE FLAG. Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey Commend the

Proposed Flag Day Observances. WASRINGTON, June 11.-Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey in letters addressed to Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice-President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, warmly commend the proposed Flag Day observance by patriotic societies annually on June 14, in honor of the Stars and Stripes. Gen. Miles in his letter

"I have frequently noticed the vulgar dese cration of our country's sacred emblem by those who should hold it in highest esteem, though I must say I believe this has come more from a commercial spirit than from any lack of true patriotism. Let the question of inculcating love of flag and country be taken

lack of true patriotism. Let the question of inculcating love of flag and country be taken up more seriously by our educators, and while patriotism should be spontaneous, and cannot be legislated into the hearts of a people. I believe that laws should be passed, making it a scrious and punishable offence to desecrate or pervert for any improper use the sacred symbol of our glorious republic."

Admiral Dewey writes as follows:

"I have always been opposed to the desecrating of the flag in any form whatever, and I have seen during my service in the navy great advances in the respect shown it even by our sailors. In the olden days it was not an uncommon thing for a flag to be folded and used as a cushion in a boat, but this would not be thought of at the present time. Indeed the flag is now regarded as a most sacred object in the navy, and on board ship, whenever it is hoisted all work stops, all hands stand silent and every officer and man salutes. I hope that the day is not distant when all people shall cease to abuse or descerate the flag of our beloved country."

Methodist General Conference Was Expensive.

Planning to talk denominational matters exclusively, the Methodist preachers at their regular Monday meeting yesterday put everybody out who was not a member. The Rev. Dr. J. M. King outlined the work of the General Dr. J. M. King outlined the work of the General Conference and denied that their was any want of respect shown at Chicago toward the members of the Board of Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer of Newark told of the difficulties of entertaining the Conference, and said that under the new plan of increased lay representation there was an increase in the cost of the quadrennial meeting of \$15,000, the late Iour weeks' session costing \$75,000.

As to the failure of the General Conference to provide a method for choosing electors, who in turn choose delegates to the General Conference, the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely explains d that they would have to be chosen as they had be n under the old constitution until a new provision

under the old constitution until a new provision

was made by the General Conference of 1904., Gratifying Intelligence. From the Philadelphia Press. Before the end of this week Philadelphia will be